

November 2003

1.10

Procedure

Benchmarks

In written procedures, students relate a series of steps that reader can follow. This is evident when students:

PreK-4:

- A. Organize the steps of procedures clearly and logically; and
- B. Use words, phrases, and sentences to establish clear transitions between steps.

5-8: Evidence PreK-4 applies, plus -

- C. Provide introductions for the successful completion of an appropriately complex set of actions;
- D. Anticipate what a reader needs to know in order to follow the procedures; and
- E. Make use, when necessary, of appropriate graphics to support text.

9-12: Evidence PreK – 8 applies, plus -

- CC. Use a variety of strategies and media (e.g., headers, graphics, tone, imagery) to ensure the message is user-friendly.

5th Grade Benchmarks

How to Make a Genuine 1 Dollar Bill Airplane	5 / 3
How to Wash Your Cat's Ego	5 / 3
How to Make a Baked Apple	4 / 3
Run For Your Life	3 / 3
Desalination	3 / 3
Making Sugar Crystals	3 / 3
Three Trys and Your Out	2 / 1
How to Make a Peanut Butter and Jelly Sandwich	1 / 1

VERMONT NEW STANDARDS RUBRIC FOR PROCEDURES: WRITING TO DIRECT OR INSTRUCT

Standard 1.10 In written procedures, students relate a series of steps that a reader can follow.

Criteria	Score Point 5 Exceeds the Standards	Score Point 4 Accomplished Writing	Score Point 3 Intermediate Writing	Score Point 2 Basic Writing	Score Point 1 Limited Writing	Score Point 0 Unscorable There is no evidence of an attempt to write a procedure piece.
CONTEXT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present context (purpose & detail) Anticipate reader needs (purpose & detail) 	<p>Meets all the criteria listed in score point 4. In addition, a paper receiving this score presents the steps in an unusually effective way.</p> <p>Imaginative strategies (e.g., placement of text, use of charts, pictures, or analogies) enable reader understanding. Not only clear and logical but attractive and inviting. By depicting rather than just telling, this paper appeals to different styles of processing information – visual, verbal, metaphoric – and enables readers to execute the procedure successfully.</p>	<p>Sets context; presents enough information so that readers know when the procedure is appropriate (purpose & detail).</p> <p>Anticipate readers’ needs; e.g., provides description and list of materials to be used, or indicates conditions for use (detail).</p>	<p>Contextual information is thin (purpose & detail).</p> <p>Provides materials that user will need but may not adequately indicate necessary conditions for use (detail).</p>	<p>Context may be missing (purpose & detail).</p> <p>Provides materials that user will need but does not include statements about necessary conditions for use (detail).</p>	<p>Presents no context.</p> <p>May give list of materials.</p>	
ORGANIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delineate steps in procedure Provide transitions between steps Conclude 		<p>Organizes the steps of procedure clearly and logically.</p> <p>Provides clear transitions between steps.</p> <p>Conclusion advances reader’s understanding or appreciation of the process (organization).</p>	<p>Organizes the steps of procedure clearly and logically.</p> <p>Uses some appropriate transitions.</p> <p>Conclusion may be weak (organization).</p>	<p>Steps for carrying out the procedure may not be clear.</p> <p>Transitions may be missing.</p> <p>Minimal closure (organization).</p>	<p>Steps for carrying out the procedure are incomplete or unclear.</p> <p>Transitions are missing or used inappropriately.</p> <p>Simply stops; no closure (organization).</p>	
PRESENTATION STRATEGIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> White space, headers Graphics Paragraphing, Blocking Stance (voice/ tone) Imagery, examples, analogies (details) 		<p>Format makes the steps easily accessible, using such strategies as paragraphing, blocking, white space, graphics.</p> <p>Tone is appropriate for the anticipated user.</p> <p>Apt examples, imagery, and/or analogies help the reader visualize and understand the process (detail).</p>	<p>Format makes the steps easy to follow.</p> <p>Tone is appropriate for the anticipated user.</p> <p>Some examples, imagery, and/or analogies help the reader visualize and understand the process (detail).</p>	<p>Format makes the steps somewhat difficult for the reader to follow.</p> <p>Seems to have no particular user in mind (voice & tone).</p> <p>Few or no images and/or analogies to help the reader visualize and understand the process (detail).</p>	<p>Little evidence of accommodating reader needs; i.e., no use of white space, headers, graphics, etc.</p>	

**If procedure is not appropriately complex (Vt. standard 2.3), its score is lowered one score point below the rubric language it most closely matches.*

This rubric is adapted from materials created by the New Standards Project.

PROCEDURES

Procedures: Standard 1.10 In written procedures, students relate a series of steps that a reader can follow. This is evident when students: (PreK – 4) **a.** Organize the steps of a procedure clearly and logically so the reader can follow them; **b.** Use words, phrases, and sentences to establish clear transitions between steps;(5 – 8) **c.** Provide instructions for the successful completion of an appropriately complex set of actions; **d.** Anticipate what a reader needs to know in order to follow the procedures; **e.** Make use, when necessary, of appropriate graphics to support text; (9 – 12) **cc.** Uses a variety of strategies and media (e.g., headers, graphics, tone, imagery) to ensure the message is user-friendly.

PROCEDURES - Writing a procedure is writing to explain a process, to inform an audience of how to do something. A procedure piece presents the steps of the process in a clear, logical, easy-to-follow manner; includes all necessary steps; and defines any terms the audience may not know.

GLOSSARY

Context – The set of facts or circumstances surrounding an event or a situation in a piece of literature. The context is a sentence or two that explains the “why” or necessity of learning this procedure. It may explain the value of the skill.

Detail – Words used to explain the process and in some way support the central idea. Details in a procedure piece should include materials needed and the condition or use of these materials, definitions of words or jargon that may not be familiar to the audience. Imagery and analogies often enhance a reader’s understanding.

Format - The arrangement and general makeup of the piece. This may include such presentation strategies as paragraphs, blocking, additional white spaces, numbering, etc.

Purpose - The specific reason for writing; the goal of the writing. In this case, the reason would be to explain how to do something.

Tone – The overall feeling or effect created by a writer’s attitude and use of words. This feeling may be serious, mock-serious, humorous, sarcastic, solemn, objective, etc.

HINTS:

Following and giving directions are important life skills. Washing clothes, making a bed, rebuilding an engine are all skills that require practice. A procedure piece should be on a process that a reader can replicate (How To Wash Clothes, How To Make a Bed, etc.); it should not explain how to achieve a state of being (How to Love Your Bunny, How to Dump Your Boyfriend, How to Be a Friend to Your Parent).

Closure in a good procedure piece will advance the reader’s knowledge or understanding of the procedure. It may restate the advantages or include further hints.

“How-to” papers can incorporate class trips. For example: A class trip to the post office may inspire How To Mail A Letter, and a trip to a cheese factory, How To Make Cheese. Procedures are also a great opportunity for English-language learners to share their cultures with a class. For example: How to celebrate Chanukah, the Mexican Day of the Dead, Brazilian Carnival, or even eat spaghetti the proper way.

The procedure section of a science lab report may be used, but must contain context and anticipate readers’ need to know (Ex: The water will be extremely hot.).

How to Make a Genuine 1 Dollar Bill Paper Airplane

After you read these fabulous directions you will become one of the only paper airplane flyers in the history of paper airplane creativity's. So listen up and you will have a flying beauty if you follow the directions right.

In order to make this flyer you will need.....

- A. A crisp dollar bill of your choice (hint: 1 dollar bills fly the best)
- B. Experienced direction reading talents

So lets get started! Also these directions will also work with regular sheet of paper.

1. Take your nice new dollar bill and place it on a table top for intricate folding.
2. Fold it in half the way that it would look like a hot dog bun then make a nice crease.
3. Unfold. Then take your dollar and fold the corners in to the center line crease so that one end looks like a pyramid.

4. Then fold again like the last time at the same end, into the center line so now it looks like an arrow point.

5. Next you fold it in half like a hot dog bun again but it will have a point at one end.

6. Afterwards fold the flaps down a great deal so you have a big wing span and only the littlest area to grasp it with your fingers.

7. Number seven is always the most important rule to flying my airplane and that is give it a lift off and see how yours soars.

You can chose how the best way is to fly it. You can decide. So have fun and have a great lift off. It might have a tendency to come back like a boomerang and twirl around.

1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 5 / 3

How to Make a Genuine 1 Dollar Bill Paper Airplane

After you read these fabulous directions you will become one of the only paper airplane flyers in the history of paper airplane creativity's. So listen up and you will have a flying beauty if you follow the directions right.

Sets context

In order to make this flyer you will need.....

- A. A crisp dollar bill of your choice (hint: 1 dollar bills fly the best)
- B. Experienced direction reading talents

Anticipates readers' needs

So lets get started! Also these directions will also work with regular sheet of paper.

1. Take your nice new dollar bill and place it on a table top for intricate folding.

Anticipates readers' needs

2. Fold it in half the way that it would look like a hot dog bun then make a nice crease.

Imagery helps readers visualize the steps

3. Unfold. Then take your dollar and fold the corners in to the center line crease so that one end looks like a pyramid.

Diagram helps readers visualize the steps

Steps are clear and logical, with clear transitions

4. Then fold again like the last time at the same end, into the center line so now it looks like an arrow point.

Imagery helps readers visualize the steps

5. Next you fold it in half like a hot dog bun again but it will have a point at one end.

6. Afterwards fold the flaps down a great deal so you have a big wing span and only the littlest area to grasp it with your fingers.

Diagram helps readers visualize the steps

7. Number seven is always the most important rule to flying my airplane and that is give it a lift off and see how yours soars.

You can chose how the best way is to fly it. You can decide. So have fun and have a great lift off. It might have a tendency to come back like a boomerang and twirl around.

Adequate conclusion

Score Point 5

This procedure is described in clear, logical steps. The writer has used diagrams to make various steps in the procedure as easy to follow as possible. In addition, the writer has anticipated the reader's needs by using visual images ("like a hot dog bun," "like a pyramid"), a Score Point 5 quality.

NOTE: The online version has no diagrams.

Conventions 3

This piece shows control of grade-level conventions.

How to Wash Your Cat's Ego

Note: **Read these directions *completely* before beginning the procedure.**

So you want to give your kitty a bath without getting scratched or destroying her ego? Good luck. Well okay, if you *really* want to get Pumpkin squeaky clean, I'll tell you how to handle this careful operation without flattening her fur which would severely damage her self-esteem.

First of all, you should know that this works best and should be done either on a summer day, or in the basement if it's cold outside. Now, I must tell you that it is unrealistic to think this bath will be totally un-messy, so I'll warn you before-hand not to get your hopes up. Okay, here goes!

Make sure the air temperature where the bath will take place is approximately 60 degrees or above. Next retrieve a galvanized tub and fill it with lukewarm water as full as your cat is tall. Cat's *usually* do not enjoy having to tread water while they are being rinsed. Now make sure that water is lukewarm! Cats are VERY picky about temperature, and anyway, you don't want to scald her or turn her into an icicle. When you have finished this, place the galvanized tub in the bathing area. Note: While you are doing this, make sure your cat is where she can't see what you have in store for her or she will scamper off in a blink of an eye. Now place Kitty's shampoo and conditioner right next to the tub so they will be easily accessible. Get a ripped up old towel or big soft rag you can dry Pumpkin in, you will need it because drying is a *necessity*. Also, make sure you have a helper. You can't hold the little doll and shampoo her all at the same time.

When you are **completely** ready, and I mean completely because if you get your cat and stop to

realize that something's missing, she'll be gone in a jiffy. So if you're sure you're ready, sneak up to your cat and place a towel over her back and curve the open ends under her stomach and over all of her paws. If you do this gently and don't wrench her feet in the wrong direction, this won't harm kitty a bit. The reason for this is so you won't be severely scratched. With your head out of reach of her absolutely *adorable* claws (that *was* sarcasm), and with her back facing the water, escort her to the bathing area.

Next, *gently* holding the fur on the back of her neck, put her in the tub with her feet touching bottom and ask your helper to hold her. Now you carefully drench her. (I don't **really** mean **drench** her, just give her a first-level soak) While you are doing this, be **extremely** careful around her ears, nose, and eyes, these areas you should be careful to avoid. Here is a preview of your kitten's reaction to this. "MEEOOOWWW!" Make sure your helper maintains a *sot* hold on Puff-ball at all times. Your *adorable* **baby** might not think this idea is so grand, and decide you need a good scratch to get you in line. Now Kitten *will* struggle to get out of the water, but if you're being gentle and she isn't foaming at the mouth, don't worry. Be careful not to get her head under the water. Cats don't know how to plug their noses and close their eyes, you have to be totally aware of that.

Ask your helper to hold the cat while you ow get a little bit of shampoo. Mind you, I said a *little* bit. If you use too much soap, you will be unable to get it all out, and it will make Kitty Dearest most **undesirably** uncomfy. Note: if you have made it thus far, good for you. After you have worked a *tiny* bit of shampoo *very lightly* into her fur, put her in the galvanized tub, making sure her sweet little paws are touching the bottom. Some of the soap will now come out by itself, but to flush it all out, you need to weave your fingers into the fur to make most of it float out to the side. Now massage out the rest of the soap. Let her soak while you are checking again to make

sure the soap is out by repeating the above process. You probably won't need the conditioner. One, because you're exhausted, and two, because it's a waste of time.

After your sweet, rosy little cream-puff is all washed out and you are **positive** no soap remains in her beautiful coat, cover her with the towel or rag, and carefully dry her, being careful not to rub the wet out too hard. Do **not** rub her head or stomach too hard, the stomach for one will dry out better by itself if you just give it a little dry. You **can** use the blow-drier on **cool** and **low** for this if you do just a brush-over with the towel. One reason drying is a must is because washing gets all of the oils out of Baby's coat, making her *very* cold. Drying gets her back on the road to dry fur with warm oils insulating her again. The second reason drying is a must is because after a cat has been washed, all of her hair sticks to her, and makes her look like a sewer rat. This will ruin a cat's ego. Their fur is their fashion statement. With it all gone, well, you can imagine the distress. After your kitty has (hopefully) been through this whole ordeal, **make sure** you let her inside for a couple of days. Yes, yes, I know, "What will mom think?" I didn't mean *all* day, but make sure the cat is in at least for the rest of the day after the bath and the time periods the next day when it is cold. This is so the air will not attack kitty and make her cold. Also, so she can regain her self-esteem. Cats can get sick if they're too wet, so cuddle with her in front of the fire tonight and parts of tomorrow, okay? You could even make her a very cozy box bed in your room for the night, or just give her yours!

So there you have it, your peachy little tulip-wulip is all clean and feeling pretty good about herself. Now it's your turn to go and relax in the tub!

1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 5 / 3

How to Wash Your Cat's Ego

Note: Read these directions *completely* before beginning the procedure.

Anticipates readers' needs

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Sets context

First of all, you should know that this works best and should be done either on a summer day, or in the basement if it's cold outside. Now, I must tell you that it is unrealistic to think this bath will be totally un-messy, so I'll warn you before-hand not to get your hopes up. Okay, here goes!

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Describes materials needed

Note: While you are doing this, make sure your cat is where she can't see what you have in store for her or she will scamper off in a blink of an eye. Now place Kitty's shampoo and conditioner right next to the tub so they will be easily accessible. Get a ripped up old towel or big soft rag you can dry Pumpkin in, you will need it because drying is a *necessity*. Also, make sure you have a helper. You can't hold the little doll and shampoo her all at the same time.

Anticipates readers' needs

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sure you're ready, sneak up to your cat and place a towel over her back and curve the open ends under her stomach and over all of her paws. If you do this gently and don't wrench her feet in the wrong direction, this won't harm kitty a bit. The reason for this is so you won't be severely scratched. With your head out of reach of her absolutely *adorable* claws (that *was* sarcasm), and with her back facing the water, escort her to the bathing area.

Anticipates readers' needs

Next, *gently* holding the fur on the back of her neck, put her in the tub with her feet touching bottom and ask your helper to hold her. Now you carefully drench her. (I don't **really** mean *drench* her, just give her a first-level soak) While you are doing this, be **extremely** careful around her ears, nose, and eyes, these areas you should be careful to avoid. Here is a preview of your kitten's reaction to this.

“MEEOOOWWW!” Make sure your helper maintains a sot hold on Puff-ball at all times. Your *adorable* baby might not think this idea is so grand, and decide you need a good scratch to get you in line. Now Kitten *will* struggle to get out of the water, but if you're being gentle and she isn't foaming at the mouth, don't worry. Be careful not to get her head under the water. Cats don't know how to plug their noses and close their eyes, you have to be totally aware of that.

Anticipates readers' needs

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Steps clearly organized

After your sweet, rosy little cream-puff is all washed out and you are **positive** no soap remains in her beautiful coat, cover her with the towel or rag, and carefully dry

her, being careful not to rub the wet out too hard. Do **not** rub her head or stomach too hard, the stomach for one will dry out better by itself if you just give it a little dry. You **can** use the blow-drier on **cool** and **low** for this if you do just a brush-over with the towel. One reason drying is a must is because washing gets all of the oils out of Baby's coat, making her *very* cold. Drying gets her back on the road to dry fur with warm oils insulating her again. The second reason drying is a must is because after a cat has been washed, all of her hair sticks to her, and makes her look like a sewer rat. This will ruin a cat's ego. Their fur is their fashion statement. With it all gone, well, you can imagine the distress. After your kitty has (hopefully) been through this whole ordeal, **make sure** you let her inside for a couple of days. Yes, yes, I know, "What will mom think?" I didn't mean *all* day, but make sure the cat is in at least for the rest of the day after the bath and the time periods the next day when it is cold. This is so the air will not attack kitty and make her cold. Also, so she can regain her self-esteem. Cats can get sick if they're too wet, so cuddle with her in front of the fire tonight and parts of tomorrow, okay? You could even make her a very cozy box bed in your room for the night, or just give her yours!

So there you have it, your peachy little tulip-wulip is all clean and feeling pretty good about herself. Now it's your turn to go and relax in the tub!

Score Point 5

In this piece, all the steps are clearly organized with ample anticipation of readers' needs as they try to follow the procedure. The narrative format is easy to follow.

In addition, the writer has maintained a humorous tone that engages the reader and uses great depth of elaboration. This raises the piece to a "5."

Conventions 3

The piece shows control of grade-level conventions.

How to Make a Baked Apple

Yumm! A baked apple and you don't even have to run to the nearest restaurant to get a good one. All that you will have to do is follow this easy to read recipe on how to make a baked apple. I know that you will love to have one of those wonderful baked apples that your grandmother used to make. This will show you an easy way to make one right at home.

The things that you will need are:

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Utensils</u>
1 apple	1 mixing bowl
brown sugar	1 mixing spoon
cinnamon	baking dish
butter	1 knife
	1 tablespoon measure
	1 1/2 teaspoon

That is all you need for one great baked apple.

Follow these simple steps:

- First take one cortland apple and cut out the core with a knife, but do not cut all the way through the bottom of the apple. Then put a 1/2 teaspoon of cinnamon into the mixing bowl.
- Next take 1 tablespoon of butter and put that in to the mixing bowl also.
- Add 1 tablespoon of brown sugar to the mixing bowl. Next mix the ingredients in the mixing bowl.
- Then put the mixture in the mixing bowl into the hole in the apple.
- Put the apple into the baking dish.

Bake apple in the oven at 350 for about 5- 10 minutes.

When the timer goes off you should have a delicious baked apple ready to eat. You might

want to let the apple cool a little first. So just follow this and you can make your very own baked apple ready to eat in about 10 minutes.

The time that I made a baked apple we had a good time, but we forgot to turn on the timer so it was a little bit burned. It still tasted good!

1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 4 / 3

How to Make a Baked Apple

Yumm! A baked apple and you don't even have to run to the nearest restaurant to get a good one. All that you will have to do is follow this easy to read recipe on how to make a baked apple. I know that you will love to have one of those wonderful baked apples that your grandmother used to make. This will show you an easy way to make one right at home.

Sets context

The things that you will need are:

Ingredients

1 apple
 brown sugar
 cinnamon
 butter

Utensils

1 mixing bowl
 1 mixing spoon
 baking dish
 1 knife
 1 tablespoon
 measure
 1 1/2 teaspoon

Provides list of materials

That is all you need for one great baked apple.

Follow these simple steps:

- First take one cortland apple and cut out the core with a knife, but do not cut all the way through the bottom of the apple. Then put a 1/2 teaspoon of cinnamon into the mixing bowl.
- Next take 1 tablespoon of butter and put that in to the mixing bowl also.
- Add 1 tablespoon of brown sugar to the mixing bowl. Next mix the ingredients in the mixing bowl.
- Then put the mixture in the mixing bowl into the hole in the apple.
- Put the apple into the baking dish.

Anticipates readers' needs

Steps of procedure organized clearly and logically

Bake apple in the oven at 350 for about 5- 10 minutes.

When the timer goes off you should have a delicious baked apple ready to eat. You might want to let the apple cool a little first. So just follow this and you can make your very own baked apple ready to eat in about 10 minutes.

Anticipates readers' needs

The time that I made a baked apple we had a good time, but we forgot to turn on the timer so it was a little bit burned. It still tasted good!

Score Point 4

This piece explains the steps in making a baked apple clearly enough for a reader to follow the directions. The steps are logical and complete, and the writer has anticipated the reader's needs at several key spots. In addition, the piece is formatted well so that it is visually easy to follow.

Conventions 3

This piece shows control of grade-level conventions.

Desalination

Getting fresh water from salt water is done by the process of desalination. The materials you will need for this experiment are: salt water (salt + water), ice, a heat source, glass tubes, an ice container, a cork, and a beaker or glass. The first step in desalination is to get salt water and heat it in a beaker with a cork until it boils. While you are waiting for the water to boil, put some ice in a container and hook the tubes together (one end in a glass in ice the other in the beaker.) When the water is boiling the water vapor (steam) will go through the tubes. As it goes through the tub it cools. When the steam hits the glass in the ice, it turns to a liquid (Freshwater). The salt stays in the beaker, and you have fresh water to drink.

1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 3 / 3

Desalination

Getting fresh water from salt water is done by the process of desalination. The materials you will need for this experiment are: salt water (salt + water), ice, a heat source, glass tubes, an ice container, a cork, and a beaker or glass. The first step in desalination is to get salt water and heat it in a beaker with a cork until it boils. While you are waiting for the water to boil, put some ice in a container and hook the tubes together (one end in a glass in ice the other in the beaker.) When the water is boiling the water vapor (steam) will go through the tubes. As it goes through the tub it cools. When the steam hits the glass in the ice, it turns to a liquid (Freshwater). The salt stays in the beaker, and you have fresh water to drink.

Little context - no when or why

Describes materials needed

Steps logically organized with clear transitions

No anticipation of readers' needs

Conclusion advances readers' understanding

Score Point 3

The steps of this procedure are reasonably clear. However, the writer has not given any context that explains why one might want to do this (what is the purpose?) and has not given any details that anticipate readers' need to know more, what to watch out for, etc. In addition, the single paragraph format makes the steps a little difficult to follow.

Conventions 3

This piece shows grade-level control of conventions.

Making Sugar Crystals

Makes 1 medium size candy crystal.

Adult supervision strongly advised.

Ingredients

1 cup water
1 - 2 cups white sugar
clean jar
1 foot long string
1 paperclip

Step 1. Tie one end of string to one end of paperclip. **Step 2.** Tie other end of string to middle of pencil. **Step 3.** Place pencil flat over the jar so string and paperclip dangle down into the jar. Adjust length of string so string and paperclip dangle in middle of jar without touching bottom. Set aside. **Step 4.** Heat 1 cup water in medium size pot. **Step.** When heated, stir in 1-2 cups sugar until dissolved. **Step 5.** Pour solution into jar. Cover with plastic wrap and wait. Be patient for one-two weeks or until sugar crystals have completely hardened. make sure not to disturb jar while hardening. When hardened pull out of jar and enjoy your treat!

**1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 3 / 3**

Making Sugar Crystals

No purpose or context given (why might one want to do this procedure?)

Makes 1 medium size candy crystal.

Adult supervision strongly advised.

Ingredients

List of materials

- 1 cup water
- 1 - 2 cups white sugar
- clean jar
- 1 foot long string
- 1 paperclip

Step 1. Tie one end of string to one end of paperclip. **Step 2.** Tie other end of string to middle of pencil. **Step 3.** Place pencil flat over the jar so string and paperclip dangle down into the jar. Adjust length of string so string and paperclip dangle in middle of jar without touching bottom. Set aside. **Step 4.** Heat 1 cup water in medium size pot. **Step 5.** When heated, stir in 1-2 cups sugar until dissolved. **Step 5.** Pour solution into jar. Cover with plastic wrap and wait. Be patient for one-two weeks or until sugar crystals have completely hardened. make sure not to disturb jar while hardening. When hardened pull out of jar and enjoy your treat!

Steps logically organized

Uses some transitions

Anticipates reader needs

Format makes procedure hard to follow

Score Point 3

The steps of this procedure are clear. However, the writer has supplied no context as to when and why one might want to do this procedure. The format makes the piece difficult to follow, and the piece does not adequately address readers' needs.

Conventions

This piece shows grade-level control of conventions.

Three tries and your out!

This is a game I invented when I was in fifth grade. This game takes about 15 minutes or more you need 2 people to play it. First decide who gets the witch spoon. When you have done that turn the spoon around so that the round end of the spoon is facing you. After that catapult the marble so that the marble lands into the cup who ever gets the ball into the cup first wins. Each person gets three tries to get the marble into the other cup. Make sure the cup stays on a flat surface.

Materials!

2 cups

String

2 spoons

Netting

Have fun and don't get hurt hahahahaha.

1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 2 / 1

Three trys and your out!

This is a game I invented when I was in fith grade. This game take's about 15 minutes or more you need 2 people to play it.First dicide who gets witch spoon. When you have done that turn the spoon around so that the round end of the spoon is facing you. After that catopult the marble so that the marble lands into the cup who ever gets the ball into the cup first wins. Each person gets three trys to get the marble into the other cup. Make sure the cup stays on a flat surfis

Little context - no when or why

Uses some transitions

Steps not clearly explained

Attempts to anticipate readers' needs

Format makes the procedure difficult to follow

Matreals!

2cups

String

2 spoons

Netting

Vague and incomplete list of materials

Have fun and dont get hurt hahahahaha.

Minimal closure

Score Point 2

This piece attempts to give instructions for a game. It does give some steps to follow and uses some transitions between steps. However, the steps are not complete or clear and it would be difficult to follow this procedure. It does not anticipate readers' needs.

Conventions 1

This piece shows minimal control of conventions. In a short piece, there are spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and sentence structure errors.

How To Make A Peanutbutter And Jelly Sandwich

first you get two pieces of bread peanut butter and jelly and a butter knife.

next smear the jelly on one piece of bred make sure you go to the edge of the crust.

Next smear the peanutbutter on the other piece of bread

also make sure you go to the edg.

Then put the peanutbutter and jelly together so they stick

after that cutt the sanwich in triangles because rectangles are to ordinary

**1.10 Procedures
Grade 5
Score 1 / 1**

How To Make A Peanutbutter And Jelly Sandwich

Title establishes focus

No context - when or why

first you get two pieces of bread peanut butter and jelly and a butter knife.
next smear the jelly on one piece of bred make sure you go to the edge of
the crust.

Names materials

Anticipates readers' needs

Next smear the peanutbutter on the other piece of bread
also make sure you go to the edg.

Uses some transitions

Then put the peanutbutter and jelly together so they stick
after that cutt the sanwich in triangles because rectangles are to ordinary

Steps are incomplete and unclear

No closure

Score Point 1

This piece is a four-step procedure with no elaboration. The writer does use some transitions and attempts to anticipate the readers' needs. However, the last two steps are unclear and incomplete. The piece has no context or closure, and the format makes it difficult to follow.

Conventions 1

This piece shows minimal control of conventions. In a very short piece, it has many kinds of errors - spelling, capitalization, punctuation, sentence structure.